aposed upon General Jackson, in 1815, by eact Court of Louisiana, which was read twice red to the Committee of the Whole. portionment bill was then taken up; and the ceded from its disagreement to the ratio pro-

(OVI) moved to lay the bill and amendments table, but the motion did not prevail-yeas 80,

mestion was stated, Will the House concur? a division was ordered, and the House concurred and of the Senate by a vote of year 113, navs

Mears Allen, Landaff W. Ambrews, Sherlock J. An desers Allen, Landalf W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Anmand, Barton, Beesson, Fellack, Black, Bronson, Aaron
whom Brawn, Jeremiah Bown, Burke, William Butc Caldwell, Thomas J. Campbell, Casey, Chapman,
htt. Clark, Coles, Crarens, Cross, Daniel, Dawson,
htt. Clark, Coles, Crarens, Cross, Daniel, Dawson,
htt. Clark, Coles, Crarens, Cross, Daniel, Dawson,
htt. Pessenden, Fillmor, Thomas F. Foster, Gamgraph, Goggin, Patrick G. Goode, Granger, Gustine, Gwin,
Ball, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Hunter, Hunt,
higersoli, James Irvin, Jack, James, Cave Jehnson,
Jones, Isaac D. Jones, King, Lane, Lewis, Lowell, MeJones, King, Lane, Lewis, Lowell, Memi Mason, John Thompson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks,
Miller, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Morrow, Owsies,
Pickens, Pope, Powell, Profit, Benjamin Randall,
Raxiner, Read, Reding, Rhett, Bidgway, Rodney, RoRassell, James M. Russell, Sationstall, Saunders, Rayner, Read, Reding, Rhett, Ridgway, Rodney, Roman Rassell, James M. Russell, Satonstall, Saunders, coperd, Sade, Truman Smith, Spring, Stokely, Alexel, Suart, Summers, Sumter, Talister-Thompson, Edward D. White, James W. Mier, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallacr, Alexel, Augustus Young, and John Young—113. Assistant Alexel, Charles And Distributionists together. Upon this principle, Misses, Adams, Appleton, Arnold, Atherton, Ayerigg, Seev. Beardman, Borden, Botts, Bowne, Boyd, Brews, Charles Rown, Burnell, Win. O. Butler, Green W. Calson, John Campbell, Win. B. Campbell, Caruthers, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Oushing, Garrett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Oushing, Garrett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Oushing, Garrett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Oushing, Garrett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Oushing, Garrett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Oushing, Garrett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Oushing, Garrett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Oushing, Garrett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Oushing, Garrett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Oushing, Garrett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Carlett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Carlett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, Cifford, Chaton, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Carlett Davis, Sadey N. Clarke, C hews, Maynard, Medill, Mertweiner, Morris, New-sboans, Fatridge, Payne, Pearce, Pendleton, Plu-Reynolds, Riggs, Roosevelt, Sanford, Shields, Si-c, Stanty, Steenrod, Stratton, Sweney, Tillinghast, Joseph L. Williams, Joseph L. Williams and Wood of the Williams, Joseph L. Williams and Wood

mestion was then taken on concurring in the ent giving an additional Representative to State having more than a moiety of the ratio, was decided in the affirmative-yeas 110, nays

a motion, made by Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, to

s third amendment, filling the blanks with the et of Representatives to which the States will be d, was concurred in without a division. he bill was passed as amended by the Senate-

10.680, number of Representatives 224, with the

conal representation and the district system fea-House then went into Committee of the Whole, occeded to the consideration of the various tariff

SALTONSTALL occupied his hour in endeag to show the benefits resulting from the protecstem, and in favor of specific duties.

HABERSHAM obtained the floor, and on his the Committee rose. House adjourned.

Saturday's Proceedings. we notice that he would call it up on Tuesday. sit was more important than any other measure, position? involved important and exciting matters-and refore the sooner they got through it, the better.

of R.-The Naval Appropriation bill was referred Federalist-but can he eat such words as these?

and Mr. Randolph obtained the floor, when the caused by Distribution? mittee rose and the House adjourned.

on June 18th, 1842: 44 50 24 52 23 51 14 42 40 32 47 78 31. good prizes in the above sent out by HOYT & CO.

13-1t SAMUEL GORDON THORNTON-Take notice:-That covered, on the 1st day of August next, between the clock, A. M., and sunset of that day, at Bowling this insidious bill should obtain the sanction of the Secounty of Caroline, in the office of Jas. B. Thornton.

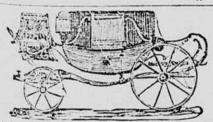
M. Hoyt & Co.'s Lottery and Exchange Office,

GRAND LOTTERY FOR 2nd JULY ON LOTTERY, Class No. 9, to be drawn at Alexandria, 1, 1842, with the following grand prizes:

2,781 | 10 27 100 of \$1,000, &c., &c. LA

a to put in their 'hook' for a ac in preparing your "tackle," and be sure to ac in preparing your "D. M. HOYT & CO. APER STILL, 12-The subscribers being anxious to reduce

sing with the money. And we particularly solicit it class of customers, before purchasing elsewhere, that they will find it to their interest to do so. J. E. WATKINS & Co., d Stand, opposite Ruins Eagle Hote



bers, at their old stand, corner E and 9th stre nd an assortment of Carringes of various kinds.

Distribution first, and Tariit afterwards—Bank next.

If the struggle comes to a strength of nerves, we shall and warranted good-which they will Those in want of Carriages or Harness determined to seil at such

ROSHER, ROBINSON & CO.

ARLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE .- By authority of Trust, executed to us by the James River and Ka-ay, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County to, we offer for sale the following valuable Real

let on 12th street, lying between Chevallie's Mill and a wide, laid off by extending the street on the the Basin to 12th street. The Lot offered is

Nen at the Rutherfoord Mills.

Ever private proposals for the sale of the above proport thereof, until the 20th day of June next. If the

at thereof, until the 20th day of June next. If the
not then sold, we will proceed to sell the whole
i. The sale to take place on the Brown & Walcommence at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
This property is believed to be good, but we, as

I) sell such title as is vested in us. J. W. PEGRAM, S. S. BAXTER, J. G. BLAIR, Trustees. JNO. A. LANCASTER,

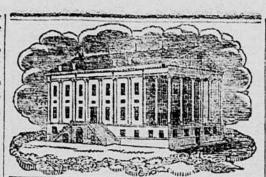
13-2t

M.E. OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—By authority of a Berel of Trust executed to us by the James River and Kaba Company, we offer for sale the following lots:

these Lots between D street, and a street thirty feet wide on the control of t sargin of the basin. One of these has fronts 40 street and 40 feet on D street—the other two front son Basin street, and 43 feet 4 inches on D street.

obsed to purchase until the 20th day of June, and if not eld before that day, it will then be publicly sold for to take place at 40 clock, P. M., on the premises, to this property is believed to be undoubted, but, actstees, we can only convey such as is vested in us.

J. W. PEGRAM, Trustees.



RICHMOND, Va., TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1842

The Tariff and the Distribution. The issue seems making up-and a new cup abominations is to be presented to the lips of Mr. Ty-The Federal Whigs seem determined to head him off at all events-and to carry out their Clay, party measures, without regard to any other consequences.

The partizan Whigs are determined to carry out their hobbies of Distribution and of Tariff, by log-roll-

quotations made by the Madisonian, from the debates Kennedy, Andrew Kennedy, Linn, Lit. McKennan, McKenn, Marchand, Alfred of the Extra Session: The subject of Distribution was nated, Meddil, Merwether, Morris, New-before the Senate in 1841: before the Senate in 1841 :

"Mr. King said he would now offer an amendment which would decide whether the Compromise act was or was not to be kept in good faith. The gentlemen say there is no intention to disturb that act. Let them prove it now by their vote. Mr. King at considerable length argued the question of right under any circumstances but those in which the whole Union would be bound to concur, and when all other sources of revenue, from sales of public lands, and every thing else failed, the duty of 20 per cent, could be exceeded in me bill on the table, was rejected—yeas 103, nays on which he demanded the yeas and nays. It was in effect that this act shall become yord "whenever the duties on any article under the Tariff law shall exceed 20

Mr. Berrien sa d, "he approved of the amendment, and would support it-though he attempted to slip his head out of the noose about the uverage amount, and Mr Rives headed him off, by specifying that the duty on no article should exceed 20 per cent. Is Mr. Berrien now prepared to forfeit his own pledges and swallow his own words? He (Mr. B.) also then declared that he could not support the distribution past the limitation of 20 per cent. duties-as long as there is any possibility of duties being raised past that, he must concur in every restraint necessary to prevent it." Is he not to eat these words?

Mr. Archer said, "he was not prepared for the sake of the Distribution bill, to open up the question which had agitated the whole Union before. He could not -Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Finance, consent to peril the country for the sake of this mea-without amendment, the House bill exempt- sure. He considered the amendment as now shaped ralimited period, the existing law for laying indispensable, and would vote for it. He was as favorlecting duties on imports. He wished to call able to the Distribution bill as any of his friends; but on to this bill at as early a day as practicable - he was not prepared to do any thing which directly or indirectly was calculated to operate against the good Preston hoped it would be taken up on Monday faith of the Compromise act." Can he abandon this

Mr. Mangum declared, that "he, for one, would not vote for the bill, if he thought it was either to lead to he Senate proceeded to the consideration of the the contraction of a public debt, or to the opening up tovide for the satisfaction of claims arising out the agitating question which was set at rest by the Combe fourteenth and numeteenth article of the treaty of promise act. -The present Vice President has the song Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, 1830. throat of the cormorant and the stomach of an ostrich. bate ensued, which continued until the adjourn- He has swallowed enough of his ancient State Rights Nullification principles, to satisfy the demands of any

Mr. Preston too said, that "he should not, then, he-House took up in Committee the three Tariff sitate a moment in saying, let the distribution of the Mr. Habersham being shackled by the one hour proceeds of the sale of public lands cease, and let that and he must necessarily speak discursively, and revenue be turned into the public Treasury again, betouched on a few prominent points on the great fore any increase of duties past twenty per cent, is attion of free trade, &c. He was followed by Mr. tempted."-And can be now raise the duties beyond 20 wn of Tennesse, (another member of the Commit- per cent., for the purpose of supplying the vacuum

Even Mr. Evans made the following memorable declaration; "Suppose the amendment is now adopted, came off at Lexington on the 8th instant. According The General Statement of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, and in two or three years the subject of increasing the ral other advertisements, are unavoidably postponed uncan it not then act at once by taking back the whole D. M. Hoyt & Co.'s Office,

Richmond, Va.

AWING of Virginia Monongalia Lottery, Extra, Class 30,

Can't not then act at thee yet at the public lands? And Congress will as sweetly do so in preference to raising duties past 20 per bounds to the eulogiums of the 'Observer,' on the Speech of Mr. Clay, who answered the 13th Toast, in an hawithdraw the question. From him, we expect nothing.

Can Southern Senators, then, prove so recreant to the unit to the incestuous interests of the S union of the Tariff and Distribution? Woe be unto

WILLIAM PARE. who but a few weeks ago, recommended the suspension of the distribution, until the loans which the Go vernment wanted had been made, and the public debt paid off, now sign such a bill as this !- Can he sanction a gross violation of the double compromise, which was first made by the act of 33, and then confirmed by the act of '41?-Can be, who so man-fully stood up for the right in 1841, when he ve-\$9,000 toed the Bank in spite of the attempt to head him off, 1,200 now yield his convictions to his enemies, abandon all pretensions to moral firmness, and cower under this new 400 effort to head him off? It is impossible. We will not agree that Mr. Tyler will make himself an object of mockery to the Clay men, and of contempt to the old Whole Tickets \$12—Shares in proportion.

of a package of 25 Whole Tickets in the above home will be sent by Hoyt & Co. for \$160—Halves home will be sent by Hoyt & Co. for \$160—Halves fluences which will be played off upon him. We are aware of the panic inbe told, that if he vetoes this bill, all duties will be stopped after the 30th June, and the Treasury stript and be sure to of the supplies flowing from the duties. But whose fault is that? Is it his, or of those who would sacrifice the legitimate revenues of the country to their party purposes? Does not Mr. Tyler see, that the Tariff men at stock of Boots, Shoes. Trunks, &c., to as low a before starting to the North to lay in an entire dare not carry out their union with the protectionists? that if our ports be thrown open, free of all duty, the goods of foreign nations will be thrown upon our shores, sufficient to supply the demands of the people, and to prostrate the manufactories of our greedy monopolists: The insidious union between Distribution and Protection will be dissolved by the veto-ind many of the Tariff members will be compelled to yield up distribu-

on, sooner than prostrate their friends at home. The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. American writes, that Mr. Tyler "dare not do that, fool hardy as he is; and the most intelligent of the Whigs know it. But as to this swapping the Distribution for the Tariff, it is quite out of the question; and our timid friends are beginning to think so again. There is no the unbounded enterprise and the enormous speculamajority in Congress for a Tariff got by the destruction tions of our citizens—the excessive debts, which were of the Distribution; no, nor half a majority. A Tariff we must surely have, if the Distribution is preserved. But the order of these measures, as Whig measures, is Of 50 millions from the National Treasury—the debts Distribution first, and Tariff atterwards—Bank next.

run up also by banks and chartered companies—All

soon see whether Mr. Tyler is not equal to the crisis.

The Correspondent of another Whig paper (the Express) holds rather a different language. that Distribution is "a cardinal principle, yet it was and is a secondary principle compared with the questions of Revenue and Protection, or to run up both words in one, were given at the festival. Let the following suffice. with the possession of a good tariff, based upon the broad and patriotic principle of encouragement to the domestic labor and skill of the country. There was a distinctness enough about the Land question to have it settled upon its own merits, as there is about the Tariff question to have it settled upon its own merits. Why then, I ask, should they be connected? Why should digital of the lasin to 12th street. The Lot offered is flown, I ask, should they be connected? Why should the nation of the lasin to 12th street. The Lot offered is flown, 302. Let on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot one at the Factory, formerly known as Brown and Waller on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot one at the Factory, formerly known as Brown and Waller on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot on the Easin, known in the plan of the Easin to 12th street on the Easin, known in the plan of the City as Lot on the Easin, known in the plan of the Easin to 12th street on the Easin, known in the plan of the Easin to 12th street on the Easin, known in the plan of the Easin to 12th street on the Easin, known in the plan of the Easin to 12th street on the

"Congress and the Tariff -The Tariff question the side of the old Gallego Mills, with a right to the persistent from rent, of five hundred square inches of waters the same way, and subject to similar limitation to the between a the Rutherfood Mills.

There is some question whether there will be any duty be taken at the Rutherfood Mills. on foreign goods after the end of this month, if the laws should remain as they are now The Compromise act declares that after the 30th day of June, 1842, duties Scott-or as a pledge to his friends, that if they now shall be assessed on the value of the goods at the support Mr. Clay, the friends of the latter gentleman port where the same shall be entered, "under such will then reward the General--or whether it was in port where the same shall be entered, regulations as may be prescribed by law." No re- tended to bring together the largest possible Whig comgulations have been prescribed, and the position is, pany-by propitiating the friends of General Scott in that no duty can be collected until they have been. There are other considerations which are urged in deponent saith not. But one thing is certain, that in support of the same opinion. It is under these cirsupport of the same opinion. It is that the Tariff men bargain—and it is for the people of the United States m Congress have, upon sober, second thought, determined, as they declare, to make the perpetuity of the Distribution bill a sinc qua non of the passage of any Tariff law at all. For this purpose they have attached to "the little bill" "to extend for a limited period Dawson in the Chair, and Mr. Wilde (Chairman of the in Congress have, upon sober, second thought, deter- to ratify or reject it. the present laws," a proviso repealing absolutely the Committee of 21,) should adopt "a Report and Resoluproviso which was attached to the Distribution bill by tions nominating Henry Clay for the Presidency, and or sale Lot No. 467, below Myers' Factory, lying the Southern Whigs. The effect of this measure would leaving the Vice Presidency to subsequent action? Is the fifteen of the company company that with all this, they should still be, to make the distribution absolute, whatever rate it not astonishing that with all this, they should still be, to make the distribution absolute, whatever rate of duty might be imposed on foreign goods. The presume to wear the masked name of "the State Rights nobody eise will praise us, we must proposals from some unit the 20th day of June, and if not assonishing that with all this, they should see it.

Southern, Whigh Senators must have changed their of nullification—and now have abandoned their opposals from seed to purchase until the 20th day of June, and if not opposed the presume to wear the masked name of "the State Rights nobody eise will praise us, we must proposals from seed to purchase until the 20th day of June, and if not opposed the presume to wear the masked name of "the State Rights nobody eise will praise us, we must proposals from seed to purchase until the 20th day of June, and if not doubt that it will fully appropriate the constant of nullification—and now have abandoned their opposals from opinions very materially, if this bill stands any chance of nullification—and now have abandoned their opposals from the constant opinions very materially, if this bill stands any chance of nullification—and now have abandoned their opposals from the constant opinions very materially, if this bill stands any chance of nullification—and now have abandoned their opposals from the constant opinions very materially, if this bill stands any chance of nullification—and now have abandoned their opposals from the constant opinions very materially, if this bill stands any chance of nullification—and now have abandoned their opposals from the constant opinions very materially and the constant opinions very m of passing that body. It is conceded that a new Tariff sition to the Tariff itself. Can these men take bill, in detail, cannot be enacted before the 20th of the Father of the American System for their candidate, bill, in detail, cannot be enacted before the 20th of the rather of the American System of take Rights' June, so that, unless a summary act is passed, the and yet not blush to wear the mask of State Rights' open of trade and manufactures of the country — Is it possible that their leaders can carry this party condition of trade and manufactures of the country

confusion and disaster, and an empty Treastiry. We the offended genius of Hamiltonian Federalism. are certain the President will not hesitate how to act

in such an emergency. He cannot sign such a bill. If the factious spirit of Congress makes such an is sue, let the mischief come, and let political parties settle the matter with the country, and every man with his own constituents. This Congress possesses as little of popular favor as any one ever did. All their efforts to head off Captain Tyler have signally recoiled upon themselves, while they have strengthened the President in public regard. The Distribu-tion bill is, in our opinion, one of the most unpopular ceasures ever adopted. The favor which was at first felt towards it, is dying away, as people reflect more maturely upon the absurdity and improvidence of col -cting money by taxes upon the people, or by borrowing, to distribute it among the States. If the great men in Congress think "the little bill" as it now stands, a cunning thing, let them enact it if they please, present it to the President with all possible solemnity, and, if he vetoes it, let them rend the Heavens with imprecations, and fill the air with dust-the country will trea the paltry hypocrisy with scorn, and also the men who are guilty of it. That issue would clothe the President with a degree of personal popularity and regard which he has never yet possessed, and which he never could acquire did not his enemies force it upon him.'

We trust and we believe, that Mr. Tyler will do hi duty. Our intelligent Correspondent, whose letter we gave in our last Postscript head, encourages us in our anticipations. Mr. Wise has declared on the floor, that Mr. Tyler ought to veto the bill. The Madisonian which speaks upon this occasion in a clear and a fear-less tone, disclaims indeed on Saturday its speaking for Mr. Tyler, and declares that it expresses only it own opinion; yet it has used language, which has made the deepest impression. It has said, among other remarkable expressions, that it "trusts they (the Senators will adhere to their integrity, notwithstanding their en mity to the Executive. But we do not believe they We have no confidence in their honesty.

"We do not pray that the "cup may pass." In waging this war against the President, the ultra Whigs ventured their political existence on "the hazard To this point have all their thoughts and of the die." actions tended for seven long months, during which time nothing has been done or attempted for the coun try : and now the crisis is at hand. The battle must b oight. It would be posillanimity and eternal disgrace for either party to avoid the issue. The matter must be settled now, and forever.

"On the one hand, the demagogues must die the po litical death, if they are defeated-no quarter will, or can be shown. On the other, if the President is over thrown, or submits, the Executive branch of our Go vernment is humbled, destroyed, unnihilated! Presidents that may come after him, will be the mere ools and playthings of Congress.

"The mine is charged, and the match already ignited. Nothing less than nerves of iron can pass unharmed the fiery ordeal. A SOLEMN DUTY MUST BE PERFORMED-THE REST MUST BE LEFT TO GOD :

This is bold and conscience-thrilling language-and may John Tyler come up to it! If he does his duty we will be the first to thank him-and more, much more, the good Old Dominion will thank him-(let a few factors, and stockholders, in the towns, like the busy grasshoppers of the fields, raise their shrill and ineffectual notes in favor of the Tariff!) - and the good, old Republican party of the whole Union will thank

But we must drop the pen for this morning. In our next, we shall take up the subject of the Tariff, and discuss it upon general principles. What we now say s, that if the country really wants money; if, after re ducing the expenses of the Government to the most economical standard; and if, after pouring back into the Federal Treasury what legitimately belongs to it under the cessions of the States, and still more under the purchase of the waster territories in Louisiana and Florida, the present duties be short of the public demands | dical, which the Charleston Courier styles the "Pride raise a revenue, but not for the avowed purpose of le- kept up, such an excellent work, as Mr. White. He vying a protective tax on the South for the benefit of errs, of course, occasionally, as, for example, when he Northern manufacturers. But-until the absurd and mischievous policy of Distribution be abandoned, we vote against the augmentation of the duties for the millionth part of one per cent.

The great Clay Barbecue in Kentucky-Masks off The great Clay Festival, which was given to the retiring statesman, (in other words, the busy politician, and the next Federal candidate for the Presidency,) to the gorgeous description in the Lexington "Obser crowd at from 8 to 15,000. The Loco Foco Gazette, however, reduces them to about 5,000. There are no ing the audience into tears, or into laughter. But the Gazette savs. This was the hist time the ever heard Mr. Clay speak, and we cannot refrain from lied, and for about ten or lifteen minutes broke into a strain of genuine eloquence which electrified his hear-ers, and drew down thunders of applause."

Among the other spectacles, that were exhibited upon the occasion, was the premium "Banner which the Whigs of Ohio proposed to the State giving the largest majority to her distinguished and lamented son in the Presidential election. Kentucky having entitled her-self to the Banner, the Whigs of Ohio selected this as the most appropriate occasion for its presentation. It is a full length portrait of Gen. Harrison, and is a most beautiful picture and striking likeness of that venerated statesman and soldier." It was presented by a delegation of Whigs from Ohio, at the head of whom was Col. A. J. McDowell, Mayor of Columbus - It was accepted by Mrs. Governor Letcher in behalf of the Ladies of Kentucky-and the response was uttered by Hunting Shirt Mr. Leslie Combs, who figured as large as life in the famous Log Cabin of this city. By the by, among the other paraphernalia of the Kentucky cession, we recognize no signs of the Log Cabin, Hard Cider, Coon Skins or other emblems of the Coon-

We have not yet seen Mr. Clay's Speech-but it is said, that with all his professions of liberality, he contrived to fasten upon the Democratic party, and its extinction of the National Bank, and the removal of the Deposites, the present distresses of the countryremembering to forget the immense multiplication of the State Banks, before the National Monster was crust ed-the mischiefs it produced, and the corruption it scattered broadcast over the country-the excessive over-trading and over-dealing of the whole nation-the unparalleled abuses of the late Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. and his devoted friend Mr. Nicholas Biddlecontracted to the amount of 200 millions by the States, cheered on to a great extent by the unwise distribution these are to be thrown into the shade, in order to shed a false and scathing light upon the acts of Gen. Jackson's Administration. But though we are not yet in ossession of Mr. Clay's Speech, nor of all the principles which it avows, yet we have a sufficient exponent of "5. The Tarif-While all acknowledge the necessity of an increase of duties, to meet the expenditure or Government, it is the part of an enlightened policy, to afford that degree of protection to home industry which shall insure the permanent prosperity of

". The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lande: An act of justice to the States, which, though frequently demanded, and as often rejected, was passed the first moment the Whigscame into power; a law so wise and unquestionably just, Congress has no moral power to repeal.

7. A National Bank—Indispensable to the safe keeping and dishursement of the public revenue, to the separation of the purse from the sword, and the restoration of a sound currency.

8. The Way Manifesto—Fearless and independent in spirit, were and natriotic in reliable.

Soon after follows this extraordinary toast : 12. General Winfield Scott-The accomplished soldier, his ser-ices will be recorded by a grateful country.

Whether this toast was intended as a sop to Cerperus - as some incense to propitiate the pride of Gen. Kentucky, under the hope of an immediate reward-the the present case there are more than two parties to the

Erowing to the inclemency of the weather, the above sale is family and until Friday next, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

In the extreme. The news from the extreme. The news from the name of the weather, the above sale is are to come full of goods. This exigency is to be a complete the president to act inconsistently in the extreme. The news troin and proposes to issue in the continues to be supported with them? Can all its leaders go with them?

with the dictates of his own understanding, to force | doce, we advise him to east his own report upon the upon him a Distribution bill, with the alternative of altar of Henry Clay, and offer it as a burnt offering to

> The Appartionment Bill. It has at last passed Congress, with the Senate's amendments. Its features are new, and objectionable : 1st. The mandamus, (as the Globe calls it,) to compel the States to district their territory, and thus elect their members of Congress; not as they have been permitted to do for more than fifty years, in the manner which they deemed the most suitable and convenient.—2dly The representation of fractions—and 3dly. The reduction of the number of representatives, instead of its enlargement in some proportion to the population of the people. The House of Representatives at present consists of 242 members-and the next House is reduced by this bill to 223-that is to say, the population has been increasing for the last ten years, and will increase for the next ten-and notwithstanding this increase for twenty years, the number of representatives is to be 19 less, for the next ten years, than it has been for the last ten. This disproportion is as anomalous, as it appears to be out of keeping with the character of our institutions. Its operation upon Virginia is sufficiently rama kable. Although we have a smaller fraction than any other State, under the ratio, viz : two only, yet the number of our Representatives is to be reduced from 21 to 15. We lose six, and, of course, the difficulty thrown upon the next Legislature of compressing 21 districts into 15, will be seen at once. Tyler can sanction such a bill. Certainly the follow-

ing article in Saturday's Globe does put a very strong fully committed, and thus lay him under the necessity of using the veto, or incurring the imputation of inconsistency. We have given what seemed to be an in-stance of this, in the temporary revenue bill, which has stance of this, in the temporary revenue bill, which has gone to the Senate, and which violates the compromise, and also the condition on which the land distribution bill was passed.

"We have now to point to another instance of the same policy: that of the mandamus and fractional representation bill-sometimes called the apportionment Mr. Tyler with the same clause in it for which Gen. Washington vetoed the apportionment bill of 1790, and against which Mr. Tyler voted seren times, on year could be presented; and in such company as Tazewell, Trong, White, King, Forsyth, Mangum, &c., and against Mr. Webster, who was then an advocate for fractional representation. It was then opposed on con-stitutional grounds in the Senate, and finally defeated [The reader will remark, that it has been several days by the Senate's receding from its amendment. On the question of receding in the Senate, moved by Judge White, the vote was 26 to 19, Mr. Gen. Washington and his Cabinet were, against a fracpass upon again, coupled with another-that of the mandate to the States to district themselves.

"In our view, however, the great point-the intera question of expediency, which was viewed in differby various local considerations. The mandate to the States-in some cases involving a disfranchisement for not performing an impossibility, and in all the same result, should the local Legislature refuse what Congress has no right to command-is the most high-handed act of Federal oppression on record."

The May and June Numbers of the Southern Literary Messenger are admirable specimens of the Perio--then, rather than continually incur a public debt, or of Virginia." We repeat what we have often said, that impose a direct tax, let the duties be raised, so as to we do not know a man, who could have got up, and raise a revenue, but not for the avowed purpose of leinserted II. on the Tariff-for, that subject is decidedly one of the most prominent party questions of the daybut we understand that Mr. White will throw into his July No. a very able reply to H .- and that he is determined to eschew politics, and, of course, henceforth to close his columns to all discussions of this description The May No. abounds with racy and recherche articles. Among these, we would specify the essay on Spain from Wm. W., who criticises with no sparing hand the works of W. Irving and Slidell—the "history of the Knights of Malta"—Ponce de Leon in quest f the Fountain of Youth-the Hunchback, the style of which is very superior, but its plot does not equal the opening scenes of the first part-the beautiful Love Sketches" of Miss Lomax -and the inimitable

of Maine, the moral of which we carefully recommend to every married pair. The June No. is shorter than its predecessor-and two of Virginia will follow up her example. ANDREW STEVENSON—A Portrait.

ANDREW STEVENSON—A Portrait.

Conclusive.

It is insidious bill should obtain the sanction of the Second production, it is superior Court of Law and Chancery for the ine, in which I am plaintiff, and yourself and End in the silence of neglect deal contract. The End in the burning eloquence which leads captive the wills of learning and taste, on the part of its author. The End in the burning eloquence which leads captive the wills of learning and taste, on the part of its author. The End in the burning eloquence which leads captive the wills of the burning eloquence which leads captive the wills of the surface.

In 1821, Mr. Stevenson was, without opposition, and taste, on the part of its author. The Edditors of Norfolk do justice to its mental to reach the surface of the burning eloquence which leads captive the wills of the surface.

In 1821, Mr. Stevenson was, without opposition, and taste, on the part of its author. The Edditors of Norfolk d the whole speech consisted of sophistical attempts to fasten upon the Democratic party the present distress of the country, and the other evils with which it is afflicted. At the conclusion, however, the orator rallied, and for about ten or fifteen minutes broke into a fifteen minutes broke into a first or truly classical production, extended the celebrity he had larry won. Always on stage, but lew can reach the summit of their hopes—the side of the people in their various struggles with one, perhaps, of the enucious crowd. The rest restriction, and next to are the best sources of moral instruction, and next to the aristocracy of this country, he soon became a far-second the side of the people in their various struggles with one, perhaps, of the enucious crowd. The rest restriction and next to the aristocracy of this country, he soon became a far-second the side of the people in their various struggles with one, perhaps, of the enucious crowd. The rest restriction, and next to the aristocracy of this country, he soon became a far-second the side of the people in their various struggles with one, perhaps, of the enucious crowd. The rest restriction, and next to are the best sources of moral instruction, and next to are the best sources of moral instruction, and next to are the best sources of the aristocracy of this country, he soon became a far-second the side of the people in their various struggles with one, perhaps, of the enucious crowd. The rest restriction are the best sources of moral instruction, and next to are the best sources of the structure. The summer of the structure of the side of the people in their various struggles with one, perhaps, of the enucion country, he soon became a far-second the structure. The summer of the side of the people in their various struggles with one, perhaps, or the side of the people in their various struggles with the side of the people in the side of the side of the side of the people in their various struggles with the side of the side of the side of the side of the The Norlolk Herald says of it, that the leading article appears to be the first of a series of essays, the continuation of which we hope no accident will prevent.—
We are the more interested in this classical gen, because we learn it is from the pen of our former towns man and friend Win. Burke, Esq., now of Richmond.

A series of essays, the continuation of the true principles of the Continuation of the fury and mutiny of the crew—another from the fury and mutiny of the crew—another from the violence of the wind and waves—and even when the Bankrupt bill on the 22d of January, 1822. An ex--Apart however, from every consideration of Auld-tract from that speech will show how early and unredoes not always ride secure from the bodings of the Lang Syne, there is a beauty of style, a gracefulness of servedly Mr. Stevenson announced to Congress the storm—even then her honored canvass has been sufdiction, a manifestation of deep learning; but above all, character of his politics, and the course he should pura chasteness of moral and christian sentiment pervades sue as a Representative of the people; this production, that, even in our old age, almost tempt us to go to school, and to 'plant the vines' which can ers of the General Government, Mr. Stevenson said, bear such fruit. But though alas! they must be sour he was well aware, from what he had seen and undergrapes to us, we carnestly recommend the culture to stood, were not very graciously received in that House add, that Mr. Burke is one of the best scholars, and the best classical teacher we have ever known.

the pen of a writer who is worthy of his subject. It the House, and brought to their sanction the authority on the Right of Search, and from the pen of Harry the House, and brought to their sanction the authority of potent names. To gentlemen who entertained such Review of Mr. Wheaton's treatise-of which he speaks opinions, Mr. Stevenson said he was satisfied any arguin very complimentary terms—but the Reviewer surimportant subject - and it fully sustains the manly propositions of Messrs. Stevenson and Cass. The con- received as the fashionable doctrines of the day. He

following terms: graph and signals be arranged for them, by which they can convey intelligence readily and rapidly to each other. And then we should have a glorious emulation among the officers—one nation against the other, striving not to be outdone in the good work. Each Governments, and to the maintenance of which is the color of the objects for which it was established; but, at the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the Buckingham understand the color of the objects for which it was established; but, at the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time, with a deep rooted and unalterable attachment to the rights of the same time. ment at home through the vigilance of its officers and citizens, may be kept regularly apprized of the fitting and sailing of all suspicious vessels. By keeping its own cruisers constantly informed on this subject, much that floor, always refuse to exercise powers which were may be done toward the effectual suppression of the slave trade. Let it also be the duty of every consul in slave holding countries abroad, to keep both his Go-should err upon the safe side, and refuse to act. When vernment and its African armed cruisers, advised of all ever we are called on to legislate, said Mr. Stevenson, slave-trading movements that come to his knowledge. the power must be shewn to exist under the Constitu By these means, and these only, with the aid of colonithe African slave trade be effectually suppressed. right of search, as experience has proved, operates as galling and slavery more bitter. ANOTHER MISREPRESENTATION.

again; drawn upon the resources of his brilliant imagi. did, a golden medium between the miser and the pr nation and upon the most pucille pretext, builds up a phy himself, (alluding to the excellent sketch of Mr. S.'s life, commenced in our last paper and concluded to-day) he knew very well who did. We are truly sorry that by one stroke we have to shatter into pieces this most truthful and charitable assumption of this fanciful Editor! We have to tell him, that Mr. S. for publication. It was the work of an old friend and York, who was the Federal candidate for the Chair. compagnou d'urmes in the political struggles of the day. his fellow citizens in Virginia, for here he is too well of that duty, audibly declared that no member of the known to require any certificate of character; but to in early life, and the rich rewards of his talents and integrity; and, above all, to hold up a shining example of the workings of our simple form of Government in the control of the state fostering the virtuous aspirations of even the humblest in fortune and in birth. None but the jaundiced bigot, who guides the Whig, could see this matter in another light. We are not surprized at his aphorism, that "if Chair of the Virginia House of Delegates greatly facili

Mr. Slamm has withdrawn from the New York New Era, which continues to be supported with great spirit, Error Correcteit.

the State of Virginia would be preserved inviolate in every respect. But a different impression has taken root in some of the Northern cities, as appears from the Money Article of the New York Herald of last It says: "The State of Virginia has failed Thursday to negotiate a loan, which was to have been applied to he redemption of the bonds held by Morrison & Co., And the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times

taken. If it be not made, the interest due on the 15th and commendable-That he sustained it under every of July will not be paid.'

We have already stated and now repeat it emphati- is fully conceded, even by his political opponents. cally, that the interest on the State debt has been thoroughly privided for. Provision has also been made punctual payment of the interest due in July, on the James River and Kanawha Company's Bonds; and negotiations are now going on for the sale of the loan of \$250,000 of State stock, with a reasonable prospect of very shortly realizing the means of redeemng a considerable portion of the bonds in the hands of Morrison & Co. As far as the credit of Virginia is concerned, we can say with truth, all's well :

THE CROPS. There would appear to be some doubt whether Mr. Extraor of a letter from "Lynchburg, 16th June. " 'The times' are pressing hard and yet harder upon the people in the money way. I attended last Halifax Court, and passed on to Pittsylvania, and returned to verted to what seemed to be the policy of the Whighthat of sending bills to Mr. Tyler against which he was
fully committed, and thus law him and the service of the was one hundred and thirty suits had been hard. are equally as bad off .- But there is one offset to all this, which is truly gratifying, and that is, the charmneighborhood which I have visited, I see wheat fields, the like of which I have never seen before. They are truly rich and splendid. I have seen but one farmer only, who said he had seen a little rust in his wheat. And it is so far advanced now, that there might be but little apprehension on that score. Indeed, I have seen nill-now passed both Houses, and which has gone to in Halifax some very large crops, cut some ten days ago,

and, I expect, they are, by this time, ready for market. "The tobacco makers have had good seasons for setting out, and also for working their crops generally . and nays, in the Senate of the U. S. in the sessions of Oats are very fine, but corn and tobacco are both small 1831 and 1832. Mr. Tyler then voted against the for the season. The time, however, has not yet come fractional representation in every form in which it for them, and, so far, they are 'quite promising.' Garden vegetables and fruits of all kinds are plentiful. The health of the people generally is good. So, when we take all things together, we might say,

since our correspondent saw the wheat fields in the rich counties of Halifax and Pittsylvania. Since that pe riod, the rains have descended-nor have they ceased Tyler being where he always had been, and where On Sunday night, we had some severe showers; and yesterday, the atmosphere was loaded with vapor, and tional repesentation. He now has the same question to the temperature of the air was very warm and unseasonable for the wheat. The crop has been certainly injured by the rust-but to what extent, we have not yet received information sufficient to determine. ference of Congress with the mode of elections, and state of things, our most experienced farmers are hasby an unconstitutional attempt to command the Legis. tening to cut their wheat-for we understand, the im latures of the States—is the most obnoxious feature of the late measure. The number of Representatives was by the rust, it is better to cut it at once. The rust ent aspects by persons of the same party, operated upon impoverishes the head, it is said, more than the time can mature it.

We are yet unable to quote any price for wheat. The sellers, and the millers, and the purchasers for Northern mills, are waiting for further developements. Some talk of \$1 10c.; but the prospect is, that it will and to pronounce with force, declared that the diplomasmartly advance-particularly if this warm and wet weather continues.

The Examination of the Cadets of the Va. Military Institute will commence on Friday, the 1st day of July and be continued from day to day until completed exercises of graduation of the Senior class will take place on the 4th day of July. They will consist of 1. English and French salutatory addresses by Ca- Mr. Stevenson their respect, confidence, and admira det W. Fair, of Amberst. 2. An English oration by Cadet W. M. Elliott, of

Buckingham of Caroline

4. Valedictory addresses by Cadet W. H. Henderson, of Loudoun.

N. H. Campbell, of Bedford. FRANCIS H. SMITH, Superintendent of V. M. Institute. The Legislature of Connecticut have emphatically

pronounced the condemnation of the odious and ab surd Distribution act. We shall publish their resulusketch of "the Palsied Heart," from the pen of Mrs. S. tions hereafter. They instruct their Senators to use their best exertions to procure its immediate and un- sional life. conditional repeal. We trust that the next Legislature He who has raised his character on the rolls of fame,

ANDREW STEVENSON—A Portrait.

grapes to us, we carnestly recommend the cutture to especially by those gentlemen who believed that the our younger friends." It gives us great pleasure to especially by those gentlemen who believed that the Who can peruse these thoughtful meditations, and that Mr. Burke is one of the best scholars, and the powers of the General Government were sufficiently fail to recognize their sober truth? Who can pendently fail to recognize their sober truth? limited, and would gladly see them enlarged, and who on the arduous toils and faithful services of public be-The other long article is of 16 pages and it is upon apprehended more danger from the Government of the nefactors, and recognize no living example of the pea subject worthy of the profoundest attention, and from States than that of the Union. These doctrines, he a subject worthy of the profoundest attention, and from States than the new had many powerful advocates, both in and out of the pen of a writer who is worthy of his subject. It is knew, had many powerful advocates, both in and out of the pen of a writer who is worthy of his subject. It is the Hange, and brought to their sanction the authority "See Congressional Journal. passes his author. It is said to be one of the best Es- gress to pass this bill, would be wholly unavailing; yet says, some say the very best which has appeared on this he should not be deterred from offering them on this or clusion, to which Lieut. May arrives, is couched in the came into Congress, he said, with some old-fashioned notions upon constitutional subjects. He was one of Two Attempts to Assassinate the Queen of England -"We are earnest in our desires to suppress the slave the few who believed that constitutionality and expeditrade, and we are willing to cooperate with England ency were not convertible terms, or one and the same and the States of Cristendom against the odious traffic. We know England to be ambitious, grasping and wary; ought to be expounded, as its illustrious framers inwe therefore must keep her at boat-hook's length. We tended, with a jealous eye to the rights and objects it 4th, and we have both London and Liverpool papers to we therefore must keep her at boat-nook's length. We can never trust her on board of our merchantmen.—
Cur armed cruisers may cooperate with hers—farther than this, we cannot go. Let each one of the States of frankly these opinions, he meant to express no sent. Halifax on the 15th instan Christendom show his zeal for the African, by send- ment unfriendly to the General Government, or to the ing to his coasts, its vessel of war. Let a plan of muperfect exercise of its constitutional rights—he had no
the Mediterranean. The special messenger to Lord
tual cooperation be established, and a system of telesuch disloyal feelings in his heart—he came there retual cooperation be established.

zation and the influence of Christian principles, can ments to act is denied, that power, before it can be re-The sisted, should be clearly shewn to be unconstitutional. In 1826, Mr. Stevenson was forced by his public enan aggravation of the exil. If the voice of Africa could gagements to reliquish the practice of the law, which be heard as to the conduct of England with regard to gave him, in one circuit court alone, the management the slave trade, it would be in the tone of entreaty and of a thousand suits. He was, without question, one prayer, to 'let us alone; your intentions may be good, of the most gifted and successful advocates, who adornyour interference has only made oppression more ed a learned bar then crowded with eminent competitors for professional distinction. The income from his to be a foreigner; but it appears, unhappily, that he is fortune was very lucrative; and amounted to thousands of dollars every year. And preserving, as he always shifter at one of the theatres. He is about 20 years of digal, he realized from the fruits of a laborious life an ample provision for the uses of a gentleman.

this lents; and who has bequeathed to his posterity a cherished and stainless name. In the contest before the House, Mr. Stevenson defeated Mr. Taylor, of New He was conducted to his elevated seat by his colleague, Mr. John Randolph, who, in the performance House was better qualified than Mr. Stevenson to adorn

the Chair. The parliamentary elevation to which Mr. tions of the House with signal justice, dignity and abi lities. Undoubtedly the knowledge he acquired in the tated the readiness, accuracy and despatch he evinced in this higher station which tested his versatile powers and confirmed their worth.

While a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Stevenson was warmly opposed by Mr. John Robertson, who afterwards represented the Richmond District. Mr. Robertson was, for many years, the Attorney-General of Virginia, a successful Lawyer, is

In 1834, President Jackson nominated Mr. Slevell. We thought that we had made it sufficiently plain son as Minister to England ; but the Senate, for no to all, at home as well as abroad, that the faith of rightful cause that the public can understand, rejected the nomination by a party vote.

In 1835, President Jackson again placed this nomination before the Senate; and it was confirmed. Mr. Stevenson then resigned his seat in the House of Representatives; and, in June 1836, went to the British Court, where he remained until the Autumn of 1841. Perhaps no American Minister ever carried into a foreign land heavier responsibilities, than were devolved contains the following scrap, which is calculated to on Mr. Stevenson at the British court. As the organ produce an injurious effect on our standing abroad: "Virginia - Her credit is no better than some of her were almost commensurate with a carte blancheneighbors. A loan of \$250,000, authorized to be made That he never desired this perilous responsibility, how y the last session of her Legislature, has not yet been ever conscious of his ability to discharge it, was natural

> disadvantage, and discharged it with honor and ability His diplomatic correspondence, conducted for a period of more than five years, embraces a variety of questions of vital importance to national rights, and the freedom of the States.

Among these may be noted: 1. The Eastern Boundary, the imprisonment of the itizens of Maine by the New Brunswick authorities, and our border difficulties.

This brought the relative jurisdiction and sovereignty of the two nations into general discussion, in which Mr. Stevenson maintained the separate rights of Maine and the national authority of the Union, in a manner which secured the approbation of his country, without regard to party politics, and elicited applause from distinguished members of Congress, especially from Mr. Evans," who was then in the House and is now in the Senate.

2. The cases of shipwrecked slaves who were on board the Comet, the Encomium, and the Enterprise. In these, he discussed delicate and important principles, and finally obtained satisfaction for the slaves in the two first named vessels. In the Enterprise case Great Britain declined to make satisfaction for the outrage. In his last letter to Lord Palmerston, Mr. Stevenson reviewed the principles involved, and contended that the three cases covered the same ground and deserved the same consideration. In the discussion, Mr Stevenson, in a prophetic spirit, imagined the Creole case that has since occurred, and stated the conse quences that every case of the sort would involve.

The Resolutions which Mr. Calhoun offered in the Senate, with respect to the Enterprize, asserted the same doctrines on which Mr. Stevenson had rested his

3. The high duties on American Tobacco and Rice were a subject of important and successful negotiation; and Mr. Stevenson induced the British Government to reduce an oppressive duty of 2s. 6d. sterling, to one penny on every eight bushels of Rice.

4. & 5. The case of the Caroline and the Right of Search, Mr. Stevenson discussed in a manner which called the attention of all civilized nations to the magnitude of the consequences involved. And his arguments have been applauded and sustained, wherever an advocate could be found for the independence of America or the freedom of the sens.

Besides, much of Mr. Stevenson's correspondence has never been published. For instance, that which relates the Canadian troubles, as affecting the peaceful relations of the U. S. with England and her colonies. Alone and unaided in a distant land, he had to msnage these heavy questions of public law, and to encounter learned and sagacious ministers who were wrinkled in the wiles of the Cabinet, and the secrets of the Court; and who, on every occasion could obtain

assistance from the law advisers of the Crown. The lamented Forsyth, whose mind was stored with candor, sagacity and truth, and who, from station, experience and abilities, was able to judge with wisdom. the British Court was, in spirit, ability and importance, comparable to any which any American statesman has bequeathed to the world.

Labor, character, abilities, and perseverance in happy combination, could alone crown with glory, or commence with hope, this proud success—this lengthened career of brilliant and imperishable achievements. The greatest characters in England bestowed upon

tion. Wealthy noblemen and hereditary lords, emi-nent statesmen and brilliant wits, scholars, orators, poets, and divines, took him to their hospitable abodes 3 An English oration by Cadet Jas. H. Lawrence, The freedom of London was conferred upon him-a compliment which no other citizen of the Republic To the extent of his means, he cordially reciprocated

The oration for the day will be delivered by Cadet the courtesies of friendship, benevolence, and generosity, which naturally serve to remove prejudices, to soften the heart, to enlighten the understanding, to reduce the asperities of international disputation, and to avert the sore, immeasurable calamities of war. This brief tribute to Mr. Stevenson, is offered by a friend who resided near him for many years, and served

by his side in the varied walks of public and profes may hesitate to till the vineyard more, and to tempt the award of another generation on the voice of praise, whom the silence of neglect may destroy; for, public admiration is like the dunghill

through the perils of the deep deserted her glorious deck.

Hard is his fate on whom the public gaze Is fix'd forever to detract or praise; Repose denies her requiem to his name, And Folly loves the martyrdom of Fam-

Who can peruse these thoughtful meditations, and rishable tendency of sanguine calculations and brilliant

We trust, that our friend in Washington will continue to favor us with Sketches of the Debate on the Tariff in the House of Representatives. The portion which we received by last evening's mail came too late for this morning's paper. It shall appear in

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

(From the New York Herald, Extra, Saturday morning.) THIRTEEN DAYS LATER. More Disustrous News from India-Fall of Guence. The Britannia arrived at Boston about 11 o'cleck

yesterday forenoon.

The Britannia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the The British War Steamer Rhadamanthus arrived at Halifax on the 15th instant with destateles for Ler4

Ashburton, and orders for the Warspite to proceed to it is rumored that his despatches are of the highest Her majesty will give another grand state ball at

Buckingham, some time during this month, but we understand that it is yet undecided whether its to be a "hal costume," or merely a full dress as mbly.

The lucone Tax Bill and the Tariff have nearly passed the House of Commons, and will speedily be taken through the House of Lords, and receive Royal assent. The alterations that have been made in

the customs' dutier, as originally proposed, during their progress through the lower floure, are very ir val and will be found duly reported in our Parliamentary abridgment. The first attempt on the Queen's life, was made by a young man, who presented a p stol whilet she was in her carriage with Prince Albert—but it is not certain,

whether he pulled the trigger. The next was made next day, whilst she was in an open barouche with Albert. A pistol was discharged -but the carriage was proceeding at more than its usual rate-and the ball did not take effect. The person was seized on the spot. "He was at first supp

an Englishman, named John Francis, son to a scene

Ghuznee had capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabul.
On the other hand, Col. Pollock had forced the Khi

Marriages.

Married, on the 14th instant, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, Mr. Thos.
R. Jones, to Miss Pearments Woods, all of this city. Married, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at Norwood, the seat of

Wm. H. Kennon, Esq., by the Right Rev. Bishop Mead, THOMAS LYSCH HAMILTON, of Charleston, S. C., to Mangaret H. Heth, daughter of the late Col. John Heth, deceared. Died, on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., Wat. Lambear, son of Benj. W. and Jacintha Totty, aged twelve months and 6 days

PIANO FORTE WARE-HOUSE. THE subscriber is constantly receiving from the celebrated ma-nufactory of Nunns & Clark, New York, elegant and plain Piano Fortes, possessing the latest improvements, and that delicacy of touch and sweetness of tone, so peculiar to their ma-

nufacture.
Also, a large assortment of Musical Instruments, and Musical Merchandise in general.
Piano Fortes repaired, tuned, let on hire, and taken in exchange. CHEAP MUSIC.

The largest collection of Music ever offered for sale in this state may be selected from, at the store of the subscriber, who is now enabled to sell at the Philadelphia and New York wholesale

Those purchasing to sell again will be furnished upon better Those purchasing to sell again will be turnished upon terms than they can find elsewhere in the State.
P. H. TAYLOR,

Piano Forte and Music Store, opposite the Banks